

# **GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFYING CULTURAL RESOURCES**



**Handbook H-8110  
Bureau of Land Management, Utah**

**2002**

I. Introduction .....	1
II. When Inventory is Needed.....	1
A. Land Use Planning .....	1
B. Land Use Actions .....	1
C. Waiver of Inventory.....	1
D. Actions Not Normally Requiring Inventory .....	2
III. Inventory Standards.....	3
A. Existing Data Review .....	3
B. Class II Inventory .....	3
C. Class III Inventory .....	3
D. Judgmental Inventory .....	3
E. Surface Collection.....	4
F. Subsurface Probing .....	4
G. Test Excavation .....	4
IV. Documenting Inventories and Compliance .....	5
A. Inventory Reports .....	5
B. Project Summary .....	5
C. Section 106 Process .....	5
V. Recording Cultural Resources .....	6
A. Site Records.....	6
B. Isolated Cultural Materials.....	7
C. Photograph Records.....	7
D. Cultural Resource Field Observations.....	7
E. Master Maps .....	7
F. Automated Records.....	7
G. Collection Records .....	7
VI. Evaluating Cultural Resources .....	8
A. National Register Significance .....	8
1. Applying the National Register Criteria to Archaeological Sites.....	8
2. Finding Archaeological Sites Eligible under Criteria “a”, “b” or “c” .....	8
B. Allocation to Use Categories .....	9
C. Justifying Use Allocations .....	9
1. Scientific Use.....	9
2. Conservation for Future Use .....	10
3. Traditional Use.....	10
4. Public Use .....	10
5. Experimental Use .....	11
6. Discharged from Management.....	11
VII. Confidentiality of Cultural Resource Data.....	12
VIII. Personnel Qualifications.....	12
A. Cultural Resource Professionals .....	12
B. Volunteers.....	12
Appendices	
1. Actions Generally Exempt from Field Inventory	
2. Standards for Preparing Cultural Resource Inventory Reports	
3. Cultural Resource Summary Form UT-8100-3	
4. Intermountain Antiquities Computer Site Form (IMACS) UT-8110-1	

5. Isolated Cultural Materials form UT-8110-2
6. Cultural Resource Photograph Log form UT-8110-3
7. Cultural Resource Field Observation Record form UT-8110-6

## I. Introduction

This handbook provides Utah standards and guidelines for inventorying and evaluating cultural resources on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or affected by Bureau actions in Utah. Its purpose is to ensure the use of consistent, statewide inventory and evaluation procedures and to provide guidance for the proper recording and maintenance of cultural resource data. This handbook supplements guidance found in Bureau Manual 8110, Identifying Cultural Resources.

Utah policy regarding cultural resource inventory and evaluation is to:

- Conduct an appropriate level of inventory according to professional standards commensurate with the land use activity, environmental conditions, and potential cultural resources.
- Evaluate cultural resources according to The National Register criteria and assign cultural resources to appropriate use categories as the basis for management decisions.
- Complete adequate inventory and evaluation reports and records, and develop and maintain automated cultural resource files to allow efficient use of existing information in land use decision making.

## II. When Inventory is Needed

**A. Land Use Planning.** Existing cultural resource data is compiled prior to preparing regional or local land use plans. A Class I Regional Overview or more focused literature search must be used as a basis for identifying and analyzing issues. If existing data are inadequate, Class II, Class III, and/or judgmental field inventory also may be needed to provide adequate information for impact analysis.

**B. Land Use Actions.** An appropriate level of inventory and evaluation must be conducted prior to authorizing, assisting, or funding any land use activity, including transfer of title, which may affect cultural resources.

**C. Waiver of Inventory.** Although complete Class III inventories are performed for most land use actions, a Field Manager may waive inventory for any part of an Area of Potential Effect when one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. Previous natural ground disturbance has modified the surface so extensively that the likelihood of finding cultural properties is negligible (Note: This is not the same as being able to document that any existing sites may have been impacted by surface disturbance; ground disturbance must have been so extensive as to reasonably preclude the location of any such sites.).

2. Human activity within the last 50 years has created a new land surface to such an extent as to eradicate locatable traces of cultural properties.

3. Existing Class II or equivalent inventory data are sufficient to indicate that the specific environmental situation did not support human occupation or use to a degree that would make further inventory information useful or meaningful.

▶ Previous inventories must have been conducted according to current professionally acceptable standards.

▶ Records must be available and accurate, and must document the location, methods and results of the inventory.

▶ Class II “equivalent inventory data” should include an adequate amount of acreage distributed across the same specific environmental situation that is located within the study area.

4. Inventory at the Class III level has previously been performed, and records documenting the location, methods, and results of the inventory are available. Such inventories must have been conducted according to current professionally acceptable standards.

5. Natural environmental characteristics are unfavorable to the presence of cultural properties (such as recent landslides or rock falls).

6. The nature of the proposed action is such that no impact can be expected on significant cultural resources.

7. Conditions exist which could endanger the health or safety of personnel, such as the presence of hazardous materials, explosive ordnance, or unstable structures.

**D. Actions Not Normally Requiring Inventory.** Examples of the kinds of actions that will not normally require field inventory to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act are listed in Appendix 1.

### III. Inventory Standards

At a minimum, inventory efforts for compliance purposes must be sufficient to identify potentially significant cultural resources (i.e. cultural resources potentially eligible for The National Register) within the Area of Potential Effects. The level of inventory and field methodology should be commensurate with the number and kinds of cultural properties known or expected to occur, the specific environmental conditions in the area to be inventoried, and the nature of the proposed land use activity.

**A. Existing Data Review.** Existing cultural resource information must be reviewed for all undertakings at a level commensurate with the size and nature of the proposed action. This includes review of Class I Regional Overviews and appropriate historic contexts, and checking site record files to determine whether previous inventories were conducted and sites recorded within or near the Area of Potential Effects. Ethnographic literature should also be reviewed to identify potential places of traditional cultural importance to Native Americans or other cultural groups.

**B. Class II Inventory.** Class II sample inventories are statistically based surveys designed to characterize the probable density, diversity and distribution of cultural properties in an area and to answer appropriate research questions. A variety of methods may be used, singly or in combination, to improve statistical reliability, including quadrats selected randomly or systematically, transects, stratified samples, and phased approaches. The geomorphology of the area should also be considered as a means of identifying deposits where intact subsurface archaeological sites are likely to occur and to be observable in exposed profiles. Class II inventories are generally not adequate to meet the identification requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act except when the sample distribution and sample rate are sufficient to demonstrate that the area sampled did not support human use to a degree that would make further inventory useful.

**C. Class III Inventory.** Class III inventories are designed to identify and record all cultural properties visible from the surface and from exposed profiles within a target area (except for any subareas determined very unlikely to contain discoverable cultural properties). They are continuous, intensive and complete surveys carried out by trained observers walking close-interval parallel transects until the area has been thoroughly examined. A Class III inventory preceded by an existing data review is the standard method of identifying historic properties in Utah for the purpose of complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in accordance with the Utah Protocol.

**D. Judgmental Inventory.** Judgmental (selective or reconnaissance) inventories may be appropriate when existing data are sufficient to indicate areas where cultural properties are likely to occur. Judgmental inventories may be useful in verifying assumed conditions that would warrant a waiver of more intensive survey, checking the adequacy of previous surveys, locating architectural or other high-profile properties, locating properties associated with particular kinds of landscape features, and gathering preliminary information on areas where little or no data exist. Judgmental inventory may also be used to verify ("ground-truth") existing records and provide missing information needed to evaluate cultural resources.

**E. Surface Collection.** Isolated artifacts and examples of diagnostic cultural materials may be collected during field inventory if their locations are adequately documented and provision has been made for their curation. Extensive surface collections of artifacts which substantially impact cultural properties generally should not be conducted during field inventory; on-site analysis and other non-destructive techniques should be considered as alternatives. Sample surface collections may be appropriate for evaluation purposes; sample or complete surface collections may be appropriate for mitigation purposes. Surface collections, other than the occasional collection of isolated artifacts, must be conducted according to a documented methodology approved by the Bureau as part of a stated research design.

**F. Subsurface Probing.** Probing (minor exposure of the subsurface with a shovel, trowel, augur, or other tool) will not be required as a standard part of field survey to identify cultural properties, except under special circumstances. Probing may be used, however, to assess the nature and extent of cultural deposits for the purpose of

site recordation and evaluation where dense vegetation obscures the ground surface or other factors prevent the determination of site boundaries from surface inspection. Subsurface probing is NOT the same as archaeological test excavation.

**G. Test Excavation.** Test excavations may be used during inventory and evaluation to assess the nature and extent of a cultural property for the purpose of determining its eligibility for The National Register or to determine an undertaking's potential effect on a property. However, test excavations should be considered only when eligibility or effect cannot be determined from surface inspection alone and should be limited to the minimum amount of disturbance necessary for this purpose. Testing should not diminish or substantially alter the significance or integrity of a cultural property.

## **IV. Documenting Inventories and Compliance**

**A. Inventory Reports.** Class III inventory reports should be commensurate with the project's size and the quality and quantity of cultural resources present. For small-scale projects involving minimal surface disturbance, or small project areas having no cultural resources, a brief summary document with appropriate maps and site forms, which addresses the general categories outlined below, may be all that is necessary. For large-scale projects involving extensive surface disturbance with numerous cultural resources, a detailed report with extensive documentation may be required. Standards for preparing Class III inventory reports are in Appendix 2. A report prepared by non-Bureau personnel must be reviewed for adequacy by the appropriate Bureau cultural resource specialist.

**B. Project Summary.** A Cultural Resource Summary Form (form UT-8100-3, see Appendix 3) is completed for all field inventories, whether conducted by BLM or non-BLM personnel. For small projects where no significant cultural resources are found, the Project Record, maps, and site records may provide sufficient documentation for the inventory.

**C. Section 106 Process and Native American Issues.** These aspects of the cultural resource management process will be carried out only by the BLM. Archaeological consultants will be required to provide necessary field information and recommendations. However, the consultation process with the SHPO, ACHP, and any Native American group will only be carried out by the BLM.

## V. Recording Cultural Resources

**A. Site Records.** All cultural properties discovered in the course of the inventory will be recorded and encoded on the standard Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) form by Bureau personnel, contractors, or permittees. The IMACS form and manual are available from the Archaeological Center at the University of Utah. Site numbers for all cultural properties recorded on BLM-administered lands are obtained from the Division of State History. The minimum criteria for defining archaeological sites, requiring use of the IMACS site record, are that sites should contain remains of past human activity that are at least 50 years old and should consist of one or more of the following:

1. At least 10 artifacts of a single class (e.g., 10 sherds) within 10-meter diameter area, except when all pieces appear to originate from a single source (e.g., one ceramic pot, one glass bottle).
2. At least 15 artifacts which include at least 2 classes of artifact types (e.g., sherds, nails, glass) within a 10-meter diameter area.
3. One or more archaeological features in temporal association with any number of artifacts.
4. Two or more temporally associated archaeological features without artifacts.

In applying criteria 3 and 4 above, rock piles need be recorded as sites only if there is reason to believe they are aboriginal. Historic rock piles such as mining cairns may be recorded as sites if they are believed to be of particular importance. Similarly, single hearths, small rock rings, or small rock alignments without any associated cultural material or without apparent potential for yielding dates, faunal or floral samples need not be recorded as sites unless they are believed to be of sufficient importance in the area they are found.

Archaeological discoveries which are less substantial than those defined by the criteria above may be recorded as sites if a professional archaeologist believes they are important enough to enter into the IMACS automated cultural resource database. For example, a property containing only 3 pieces of pottery within an area 10-meters in diameter might be recorded as a site if there is some indication, such as stained soil, that a subsurface component is present. Professional judgment should always be exercised in applying the criteria to cases which are questionable.

**B. Isolated Cultural Materials.** Isolated artifacts or features not recorded as sites on IMACS forms are recorded upon discovery but are not recorded or evaluated as cultural properties. Isolated artifacts or features which are diagnostic in terms of culture, time period, or function are plotted on a topographic map and recorded on Isolated Cultural Materials form UT-8110-2 (see appendix 5). All other isolated artifacts or features need only be plotted on a topographic map and identified in the inventory report in tabular format. Isolated artifacts or features are not entered into the IMACS automated database.

**C. Photograph Records.** Cultural properties are recorded with photographs whenever possible. Photographs should be organized to allow easy retrieval and should be described on a Cultural Resource Photograph Log, form UT-8110-3 (see Appendix 6).

**D. Cultural Resource Field Observations.** Descriptions and locations of cultural resources identified in the field by non-cultural resource personnel should be recorded and plotted on a topographic map. A Cultural Resource Field Observation Record, form UT-8110-6 (see Appendix 7), may be used for this purpose.

**E. Master Maps.** Field Offices maintain current U.S.G.S topographic maps for the areas under their jurisdiction showing site locations (labeled by permanent site number) and inventoried areas (labeled by project number).

**F. Automated Records.** Field Offices will ensure that IMACS encoding forms are prepared properly.

**G. Collections Records.** Field Offices are responsible for obtaining and maintaining records of all cultural materials collected from lands under their jurisdiction. The records should be in the form of catalogs from the repository housing the collections and should, at a minimum, include site numbers, accession and/or catalog numbers, project name, project date, name of institution conducting the project, and a basic description of the materials accessioned.

## VI. Evaluating Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are evaluated (1) to determine whether they meet The National Register of Historic Places criteria of significance and (2) to determine the ways in which they would most appropriately be managed and used. These two types of evaluation are complementary and should be considered part of a single, integrated evaluation process.

**A. National Register Significance.** Under The National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4), significance is measured in terms of a property's integrity, association, representativeness or uniqueness, and information potential. In this context, the word "significant" means that the property meets The National Register criteria. It has no other operational meaning. In effect, evaluations under The National Register criteria divide cultural properties into two classes, eligible and not eligible. If a cultural property meets The National Register criteria, it is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act whenever a proposed Federal undertaking might have an effect on it. National Register status does not in itself signify how a property should be managed in the long term. However, the characteristics and values which make a property eligible or not eligible for The National Register should serve as a basis for assigning the property to use categories and determining how the property should be managed in accordance with its potential uses.

1. Applying The National Register Criteria to Archaeological Sites. Normally, archaeological sites determined eligible for The National Register will be found significant for the information they can yield about history or prehistory, a scientific value corresponding to criterion "d". Some archaeological sites may also be found eligible under criteria "a", "b", or "c". However, National Register Bulletin 15 makes it clear that general associations with events or persons significant in the past will not be considered sufficient to meet criteria "a" or "b". A property is not eligible if its associations are speculative. Mere association with historic events, trends, or patterns of events is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under criterion "a"; the property's specific association must be considered *important* as well. For example, a place associated in oral historical accounts with the origin of a Native American group would be eligible under criterion "a." Criterion "b" applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. Criterion "c" applies to properties that are truly significant for their physical design or construction.

2. Finding Archaeological Sites Eligible Under Criteria "a", "b", or "c". An archaeological site determined eligible under criterion "d" may also be found eligible under criterion "a" when the site is specifically mentioned in oral or written histories. An archaeological site may be found eligible under criterion "b" if its association with an important person can be documented, or if it contains rock art depicting figures representing specific, known personages, ceremonies or historic events that are illustrative (not commemorative) of the person's important achievements. Archaeological sites found eligible under criterion "c" must represent exceptional examples of a type or method of construction. Neither BLM personnel nor cultural resource consultants preparing reports for the BLM should include recommendations in site records or project reports that archaeological sites are potentially eligible under criteria "a", "b", or "c" without providing specific information to support eligibility under those criteria.

**B. Allocation to Use Categories.** Once a cultural property has been evaluated in relation to The National Register criteria, it should be categorized to establish what values and qualities need to be protected, and when or how use should be authorized. Cultural resources can be used in many ways, e.g., for research, traditional or ceremonial purposes, interpretive exhibits, educational field schools, experimental studies, and as resource "banks" to be conserved for future use. The six use categories to which cultural resources are allocated are (1) scientific use, (2) conservation for future use, (3) traditional use, (4) public use, (5) experimental use, and (6) discharged from management. A cultural property may be allocated to more than one use category, and allocations may change as circumstances change. These use categories and their relationship to The National Register criteria are described in BLM Manual 8110.42 and 8110.43. The BLM is responsible for managing cultural resources regardless of their National Register status, so even properties found not eligible for The National Register should be allocated to one or more use categories. Use categories help to define the appropriate kind and degree of management needed, including no management.

**C. Justifying Use Allocations.** Allocation of cultural resources to use categories should be based on supporting rationale. When developing written statements to justify allocations, the following guidelines should be considered:

1. Scientific Use. Reasons for allocating cultural properties to scientific use are based on research in progress or on short- and long-term research objectives. Information supporting the need to use cultural properties for scientific study should be provided directly by individual researchers. Research needs and objectives may also be identified from contract proposals, data recovery plans, cultural resource use permit documents, Bureau planning documents, Class I Regional Overviews, historic context studies, and other background sources. In some cases, potential uses will be perceived which have not been previously documented. Statements supporting allocation to this use category should, at a minimum:

- a. Identify the information likely to be extracted from the cultural property.
- b. Refer to the research objectives (regional questions and specific study topics) which would require collection of the information identified.
- c. Identify the techniques likely to be used to collect the information.
- d. Identify any current research project and researchers presently investigating the cultural property.

e. Identify the research objectives of any project currently investigating the cultural property.

f. Identify any techniques currently being used to extract information from the cultural property.

2. Conservation for Future Use. Rationale supporting allocation to this category should be based on future long-term goals and information needs as discussed in Bureau planning documents, Class I Regional Overviews, historic context studies, and other background documents. Justifications should, at a minimum:

a. Identify the specific information or values in the cultural property, including traditional cultural values, which are pertinent to future goals and information needs.

b. Explain why the cultural property is not presently eligible for consideration as the subject of scientific study involving physical alteration or eligible for other uses.

c. Identify the conditions under which the cultural property might be used in the future.

3. Traditional Use. Reasons for allocation to this category should be based on the identified value placed on the resource by specific social and/or cultural groups. Statements supporting allocation should address:

a. The nature of the traditional value which occasions the use.

b. The identity of the group which holds the traditional value.

c. The nature of the use made of the property related to the value.

d. The percent of the group participating directly or indirectly in the use.

e. The length of time the group has ascribed this value to the property.

f. The importance of the property in maintaining the heritage or existence of the group.

4. Public Use. Rationale for assignment to this category should be based on the potential use of cultural properties by the general public for education or recreation. Consider accessibility, public demand, impacts on cultural resource values, cost-effectiveness, and feasibility. Statements supporting allocation should be developed in coordination with recreation specialists and should:

a. Identify the specific aspect of the cultural resource which lends itself to public use.

b. Identify the techniques to be applied to provide or enhance public use opportunities.

c. Identify the specific information to be recovered or values to be protected prior to public use.

d. Identify the specific values to be protected and techniques to be used during public use.

5. Experimental Use. Assignment to this category should be based on the need to obtain information to develop effective cultural resource protection measures. For example, cultural properties may be studied to identify rates and processes of deterioration acting on them or to determine the effectiveness of specific efforts to deter vandalism. Justifications for allocation should:

- a. Identify the information to be extracted from the cultural property.
- b. Identify the techniques to be used to collect the information.
- c. Identify the management objectives supported by the information.

6. Discharged from Management. Statements supporting assignment to this category should document the lack of any further use for the cultural property and explain why the property should no longer constrain other land uses. At a minimum, justifications for allocation should:

- a. Identify the use category to which the cultural property was previously assigned, if any.
- b. Explain why the cultural property no longer possesses the characteristics which qualified it for that category, or for allocation to an alternate use category.
- c. Briefly describe the records representing the cultural property and explain why the records document the property's only remaining importance.

## **VII. Confidentiality of Cultural Resource Data**

Cultural resource inventory and evaluation records may be shared with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, educational institutions, Indian tribes, private consultants and the public when sharing will further Bureau cultural resource management objectives. Cultural resource inventory and evaluation records for public lands will be held confidential when the disclosure of information would threaten archaeological resources as defined in 43 CFR 7.3. Information about the location, character or ownership of cultural properties eligible for or listed on The National Register of Historic Places will be held confidential if disclosure would cause a significant invasion of privacy, risk harm to the resource, or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners. Section 9 of ARPA also deals with confidentiality.

## **VIII. Personnel Qualifications**

**A. Cultural Resource Professionals.** Cultural resource inventory, evaluation and treatment may be planned, supervised and implemented only by qualified, professional cultural resource specialists (archaeologists, historians, ethnographers, architects, or anthropologists) as appropriate for the type of work being performed. Cultural resource specialists are responsible for advising managers about specific cultural resource conflicts with various land use activities, developing a full range of reasonable and justifiable alternatives for inventory, evaluation and treatment of cultural resources potentially affected by land use activities, and preparing or technically reviewing reports, records, and professional literature.

**B. Volunteers.** Adequately trained and experienced volunteers, e.g., Utah Site Stewards and members of avocational archaeological societies, may assist Field Office cultural resource specialists in conducting inventories, recording and stabilizing sites, signing, conducting informant interviews, and monitoring to detect and deter vandalism. Volunteers must work under the direction of, and with the concurrence of, a cultural resource specialist. The duties approved for volunteers must be specified in Individual Volunteer Services Agreements (form 1114-4) or Group Volunteer Services Agreements (form 1114-5).

## **ACTIONS GENERALLY EXEMPT FROM FIELD INVENTORY**

Following are examples of actions which will normally not require field inventory to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. These actions do not involve new ground disturbance, or do not ordinarily have the potential to affect historic properties. In some instances, however, the Field Office cultural resource specialist may determine that an action listed here may have the potential to affect cultural resources. In such cases, an appropriate level of field inventory should be completed as described in section III of this handbook.

### Realty

1. Withdrawal continuations or extensions which would (a) merely establish a specific time period, (b) create essentially no change in use, and/or no new uses would be permitted, (c) not lead to environmental degradation, and (d) have existing or additional stipulations sufficient to protect any historic properties which may be involved.
2. Withdrawal terminations, modifications or revocations that, because of overlying withdrawals or statutory provisions, involve merely a record clearing procedure.
3. Withdrawal terminations, modifications or revocations and classification cancellations and opening orders where the land would be opened to discretionary land laws and where such future discretionary actions would be subject to review under the Section 106 process.
4. Withdrawal terminations, modifications or revocations and opening orders that the Secretary of the Interior is under a specific statutory directive to execute.
5. Continuations of Recreation and Public Purpose Act lands, small tract lands or other land disposal classifications where the surface has been patented and the locatable minerals are reserved to the United States.
6. Transfer of use authorization from one agency to another when an action such as a boundary adjustment necessitates changing a right-of-way from one agency to another (e.g., Forest Service Special Land Use Permit to a BLM Title V Right-of-Way).
7. Issuance of permits, FLPMA leases, and rights-of-way where no surface disturbance is authorized.
8. Upgrading or adding new lines (power or telephone) to existing pole(s) when there is no change in pole configuration.

Appendix 1, Page 2

9. Rights-of-way or modifications of rights-of-way or overhead line (no pole or tower on BLM land) crossing over a corner of public land where no ground disturbance or road construction is authorized.
10. Right-of-way which would add another radio transmitter to an approved communication facility or structure.
11. Minor ancillary right-of-way actions associated with the action of another Bureau or Federal agency, and the action is a categorical exclusion for that Bureau/agency, but only if a cooperative arrangement for the related actions provides for mutually acceptable mitigation measures.

12. Designating existing transportation and utility corridors under Section 503 of FLPMA.
13. Renewals, assignments and conversions of existing right-of-way grants where existing or additional stipulations are sufficient to protect any historic properties which may be involved.
14. Authorizing installation of devices to protect human or animal life (e.g., raptor electrocution prevention devices, grates across mines, etc.).
15. Issuing rights-of-way for ancillary facilities (gathering or feeder pipelines, tank batteries, access roads, power and communication lines and holding facilities) within an established, unitized or developing oil and gas field which has been covered by either a specific or a programmatic environmental document, or that do not involve historic properties.
16. Renewal of existing rights-of-way when reuse or continuous use will not affect historic properties where complete disturbance has previously occurred (roads/pipelines/power lines/communication sites).
  17. Appropriation of public lands for highway rights-of-way by the Federal Highway Administration under 23 U.S.C.
18. Color-of-title patents, confirmatory patents, Desert Land Act patents, and patent correction documents.

#### Transportation

1. Vehicular closures, or designations limited to existing roads and trails.

2. Installing routine signs, markers or cattleguards on shoulders of existing roads.
3. Temporary road closures.
4. Placing recreational, special designation or information signs, visitor registers and portable sanitation devices.
5. Road maintenance (exclusive of major road improvements).

Minerals

1. Issuing and modifying regulations, orders, standards, notices to lessees and operators and field rules where the impacts are obviously limited to administrative, economic or technological effects and the environmental impacts are minimal.
2. Designating standard or special stipulations for oil and gas and geothermal leases through land use plans where no surface disturbance is authorized and there are no Native American concerns or National Register eligible historic landscapes.
3. Decisions made and enforcement actions taken as a result of inspections made to ensure compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, orders, lease terms and all requirements imposed as conditions of approval.
4. Approving off-lease storage in existing facilities.
5. Approving suspensions of operations and suspensions of production.
6. Approving royalty determinations such as royalty rate reduction and operations reporting procedures.
7. Approving conversion of an existing oil and gas well for disposal of produced water meeting the standards of NTL-2B.
8. Approving conversion of an unsuccessful oil and gas well or an exhausted producer to a water source or observation well.
9. Routine hydraulic fracturing of rock formation to enhance production or injection.
10. Approving Sundry Notices and Reports on Wells.
11. Approving a plan for geothermal production when derived from a plan of utilization which has been covered by previous Section 106 compliance.

12. Approving a plan for injection of geothermal fluids meeting the requirements of GRO-4 (Environmental Protection Requirements).
13. Approving minor modifications to or minor variances from activities described in an approved mineral exploration plan that does not affect historic properties.
14. Approving minor modifications to or minor variances from activities described in an approved underground or surface mine plan that does not affect historic properties.
15. Seismic operations on maintained roads or trails, and those involving no use of explosives, blading, or other land modifications, nor appreciable disturbance or compaction of vegetation, soils, or desert pavement by vehicle movement or other means except for concentrated foot traffic.
16. Minerals exploration that conforms to 43 CFR 3802.1-2 or 43 CFR 3809.1-2.
17. Issuing mineral patents.
18. Issuing permits for surface collection of mineral materials in a designated common use area previously subject to Section 106 review.

#### Recreation

1. Dispersed noncommercial recreation activities such as rock collection, Christmas tree cutting, primitive backcountry camping and mushroom gathering.
2. Issuing special recreation permits:
  - a. Where uses are consistent with OHV designations, as established through planning, or where there will be no surface disturbance.
  - b. For OHV or competitive animal events where use is limited to the active channel bed or ephemeral streams and washes.
  - c. For wind sailing and OHV authorized use on seasonally dry lake beds; and recreational activities conducted on snow-covered ground where there is no ground disturbance.
3. OHV designations which are the result of planning decisions for which there has been NEPA/Section 106 compliance.

4. OHV events over courses subject to previous Section 106 compliance.
5. Issuing river use permits.

#### Wildlife

1. Modifying existing fences to provide wildlife ingress and egress.
2. Reintroducing endemic or native species into their historical habitats, other than endangered or threatened species.
3. Installing bear feeding stations and nesting platforms.
4. Fishery habitat improvements where confined to stream channel and watershed improvements (such as willow plantings).

#### Range

1. Allotment Management Plans (AMP), AMP amendments, allotment evaluations and similar actions associated with dispersed livestock grazing decisions except for locations within the allotments where specific land-disturbing developments are initiated by that action or where sites particularly sensitive to increased grazing levels are known or are expected to be present.
2. Range improvement maintenance (e.g., fences, pipelines, reservoirs), except at locations not previously subject to Section 106 reviews.
3. Aerial seeding of grasses.

#### Other

1. Issuing special use or short-term permits not entailing environmental disturbances.
2. Constructing snow fences for safety purposes or to accumulate snow for small water facilities.
3. Constructing small exclosures (other than riparian exclosures) for protective purposes, including those to protect small study areas.

4. Removal of non-valuable, recent (less than 50 years old) structures and materials (including abandoned automobiles, dumps, fences and buildings) and reclamation of the site, as long as the reclamation does not expand previous surface disturbance.
5. Removing log jams and debris dams using hand labor or small mechanical devices.
6. Special land use designations which do not authorize surface disturbing projects -- ACEC, environmental education areas, and Research Natural Areas.
7. Establishing long-term study plots for botanical research projects; botanical reintroduction studies.
8. Pre-commercial thinning; reforestation planting except site preparation involving substantial surface disturbance (rippers); non-commercial firewood cutting.
9. Fire applications which do not disturb structures or the surface of the ground.
10. Resource management actions which do not utilize motorized vehicles or create new surface disturbance.
11. Inventory, data and information collection (including collection of samples), including land use and land cover, geologic, mineralogic and resource evaluation activities, cadastral surveys, geophysical surveys and approval of permits for such activities.
12. Placing monitoring stations where no ground disturbance is involved (e.g., stream gages).
13. Minor routine or preventive operation and maintenance activities on BLM facilities, lands and resource developments that do not affect historic structures or previously undisturbed ground.
14. Rendering formal classification of Federal lands in the United States as to their mineral character and waterpower and water storage values.
15. Hazards abatement, including elimination of toxic waste sites and drug labs, marijuana abatement, filling of abandoned mine shafts, adits, and stopes where historic properties are not involved.
16. Test or exploration drilling and downhole testing included in a project previously reviewed under Section 106.

## STANDARDS FOR PREPARING CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY REPORTS

All Class III inventory reports for projects initiated or authorized by the Bureau of Land Management in Utah should provide an appropriate level of data for the following categories of information:

**1. Title Page.** For inventories not done by BLM personnel, the title page should include a notation indicating the source of funds used to conduct the reported work, the agency and office for whom the work was performed, and the number of the Cultural Resource Use Permit under which the work was conducted.

**2. Table of Contents.** Include a table of contents with a list of numbered tables, figures and plates.

**3. Abstract.** Provide a 250-word or less abstract of the Class III inventory report. The abstract must outline the report contents and refer to specific highlights of the findings as follows:

a. Agency. Identify the lead Federal agency for the project and any other Federal and State land managing agencies involved.

b. Project title. Provide the name of the project.

c. Project description. Briefly describe the proposed action, including planned construction, transfer of title, need for ancillary facilities, etc.

d. Location. Identify Township, Range, and Section, name of nearest city or topographical feature (if applicable), USGS map source, and name of the county in which the project is located.

e. Acres. State total number of acres inventoried for the project.

f. Cultural properties found. State the total number of cultural properties found during the inventory. Also provide the number considered eligible and the number considered ineligible.

g. Eligible properties. Provide IMACS site numbers for all cultural properties considered eligible for The National Register of Historic Places, and the criterion under which each property is considered eligible.

h. Ineligible properties. List IMACS site numbers for all cultural properties considered not eligible for The National Register.

Appendix 2, Page 2

i. Comments. If the inventory was done to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, concisely state the potential direct and indirect effects of the undertaking on significant cultural properties and include recommendations for avoidance or mitigation.

**4. Project Information.** Identify the project and BLM serial case file number, if any, for which the work was done, the reason for the inventory, crew size, dates of fieldwork, problems encountered, and disposition of original records and data.

**5. Description of Study Area.** Provide a brief description of the environmental setting. Consider relevant phenomena such as vegetation, geology, climate and topography in relation to the cultural resources in the inventory area.

**6. Inventory Methods.** Describe the inventory methods used, including literature reviews and field work.

Discuss the specific strategy employed in relation to the regional research questions and study topics investigated. Include collection and testing techniques, if applicable. Discuss your confidence in meeting the objective of a total inventory of cultural resources within the specified area. Discuss the potential for finding additional surface and subsurface sites and define further data needs.

**7. Description of Cultural Properties.** Provide a brief description of each site. Include the following: site location, site function, cultural affiliation/historical themes, chronological placement, site size, artifact density and diversity, environmental setting, and site condition. Use tables and graphics as appropriate. Evaluate all sites in relation to The National Register of Historic Places criteria and provide recommendations on assigning sites to BLM use categories.

For historic period sites, always include photographs, an assessment of the condition of the property, any architectural details that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, and, if applicable, the property's association with events or individuals that are pertinent to its significance. Mention any modifications that have been made to buildings or structures. Include information about the original owners and dates of use based on archival searches or oral interviews. Discuss the historic context of each property.

**8. Resource Synthesis.** Provide a summary of the findings. Discuss findings in relation to previous or ongoing work within the region, contribution to regional research orientations, or inferences to area cultural history or culture process.

**\*9. Effects of Undertaking.** Describe the anticipated direct and indirect effects on National Register listed or eligible properties. Explain the basis for these statements.

**\*10. Alternatives or Mitigation Proposed.** Describe and evaluate any alternatives or mitigation measures that the BLM proposes for dealing with the effects of the undertaking. Indicate any alternatives to mitigation that were considered but not chosen and state BLM's reasons for that decision.

Appendix 2, Page 3

**\*11. Public Participation.** Describe the efforts that were made to obtain and consider the views of affected local governments, Indian tribes, and other interested parties.

**12. Appendices.** Provide any relevant data developed as a result of the preceding. Include completed Utah State Museum site forms with site sketch maps showing site boundaries, areas collected and/or tested, artifact distribution, and locations of features.

**13. Bibliography.** Include a bibliography of all references cited in the report following the American Antiquities Style.

**14. Maps and graphics.** Provide appropriate maps, charts, tabulations and graphics necessary to support the report narrative. Include project area maps (USGS topographic maps or equivalent) clearly showing labeled project area boundaries, areas actually surveyed, and the relationship of all cultural properties to anticipated impacts. Provide a tabulation of materials collected during inventory or recovered during testing, if applicable.

**15. Photographs.** Black and white prints will generally be used as the primary scientific documentation of cultural properties and materials, as well as for illustrating reports. Color slides will generally be used to document environmental surroundings, work tasks, and typical cultural properties, artifacts or features, which are suitable for educational and public purposes. All photographs should show scale and true north arrow except for general views where recorded compass bearings will be adequate. All negatives, prints and slides must be labeled and recorded on Cultural Resource Photograph Logs (form UT-8110-3).

\* This need be included only if the inventory was done to identify the potential effects of an undertaking on historic

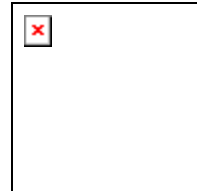
properties in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If desired, this information may be provided in a supplement to the report, such as a cover letter, instead of being included in the report itself.

Form UT-8100-3  
(December 2000)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
UTAH STATE OFFICE

Page 1 of

U.S. Dept. of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Utah State Office



**Summary Report of Cultural  
Resources Inspection**

**Project No.:**

1. Report Title:

2. Report Date:

3. Date(s) of Survey:

4. Development Company:

5. Responsible Institution:

6. Responsible Individuals

Principal Investigator:

Field Supervisor:

Report Author(s):

7. BLM Field Office:

8. County(ies):

9. Fieldwork Location:

USGS Map:

Twtn: Range: Section:

Twtn: Range: Section:

Twtn: Range: Section:

10. Record Search:

Location of Records Searched:

Date of Record Search:

11. Description of Proposed Project:

12. Description of Examination Procedures:

13. Area Surveyed:

		BLM	OTHER FED	STATE	PRIVATE
Linear Miles	Intensive:				
Acreage	Recon/Intuitive: Intensive:				

Recon/Intuitive:

## 13. Sites Recorded:

		BLM	OTHER FED	STATE	PRIVATE
		# Smithsonian Site Numbers	# Smithsonian Site Numbers	# Smithsonian Site Numbers	# Smithsonian Site Numbers
Revisits (no IMACS form)	NR Eligible				
	Not Eligible				
Revisits (updated IMACS)	NR Eligible				
	Not Eligible				
New Recordings (IMACS)	NR Eligible				
	Not Eligible				

Total Number of Archeological Sites:

Historic Structures (USHS Form):

Total National Register Eligible Sites:

## 14. Description of Findings:

15. Collection Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

(If Yes) Curation Facility:  
Accession Number(s):

## 16. Conclusion/Recommendations:

## COVER PAGE

Must Accompany All Project Reports

Submitted to Utah SHPO

Project Name: State Proj. No.  
 Report Date: County(ies):  
 Principal Investigator: Field Supervisor(s):

Records search completed at what office(s)?

Record search date(s):

Acreage Surveyed

Intensive: acres Recon/Intuitive: 0 acres

7.5' Series USGS Map Reference(s):

Sites ReportedCount Smithsonian Site Numbers

## Archaeological Sites

Revisits (no inventory form update)

Revisits (updated IMACS site  
inventory form attached)New recordings (IMACS site inventory  
form attached)

Total Count of Archaeological Sites

Historic Structures (USHS 106 site  
info form attached)

Total National Register Eligible Sites

## -----Checklist of Required Items-----

1. \_\_ 1 copy of the Final Report
2. \_\_ Copy of 7.5' Series USGS Map with Surveyed/Excavated Area Clearly Identified.
3. Completed IMACS Site Inventory Forms, Including
 

__ Parts A and B or C,	__ The IMACS Encoding Form,
__ Site Sketch Map,	__ Photographs
	__ Copy of the appropriate 7.5' Series USGS Map w/ the Site Location Clearly Marked and Labeled with the Smithsonian Site Number
4. \_\_ Completed "Cover Sheet" Accompanying Final Report and Survey Materials  
(Please make certain all of your checked items are attached.)

IMACS FORM

Form UT-8110-2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(June 1999)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
UTAH STATE OFFICE

## ISOLATED CULTURAL MATERIALS

Project No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Isolate No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Field Office: \_\_\_\_\_Township: \_\_\_\_\_ (N S), Range: \_\_\_\_\_ (E W), Section: \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q  
Map Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Area of Dispersal (sq.m.): \_\_\_\_\_

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING: \_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION: (circle one of each)

Locus/Isolate  
Feature/Artifact(s)

(List for each artifact or feature: artifact or feature type according to UTSITE categories, quantity, materials, dimensions and general description. For lithics include type of tool or flake and number of worked edges. For ceramics include type of ware and temper.)

SKETCH: (features, utilized flakes, tools, decorated and rim sherds, groundstone, etc.)

COMMENTS: (relate to sites and/or area of survey)

Number of Attachments: (continuation sheets, sketches of diagnostics)

Recorded By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
UTAH STATE OFFICE

CULTURAL RESOURCE FIELD OBSERVATION RECORD

Field Office:

Township: \_\_\_\_\_(N S), Range: \_\_\_\_\_(E W), Section: \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q

Quad Map Name (attach copy and plot site):

Description of how to locate:

Photos: YES NO (Attach copies) Condition:

Source of Impacts:

Site Size: (acres or dimensions)

Artifacts Present (circle):

Ceramics (sherds)

Chipped stone (flakes)

Grinding stones (manos/metates)

Historic artifacts

Other (explain):

Features Present (circle):

Rock art (petroglyphs/pictographs) Rock  
ring

Stone alignment Hearth (fire pit)

Mining structures

Pithouse (depression)

Pueblo Historic house

Other (explain):

Description of Site:

Recorder Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

***(PLEASE DO NOT COLLECT CULTURAL MATERIALS)***